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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

A SONG FOR OCTOBER.

October strews the woodland o'er
With many a brilliant color:
The world is brighter than before—
Why should our hearts be duller?
Sorrow and sadness, sad to-day,
Sad thoughts and sonny weather—
As the sun's glory and the grief
Agree not well together.

This is the parting season—this
The time when friends are grieving:
And lovers kiss, as many a kiss,
The long farewells are sighing.
Why is earth so gaily dress'd
This pomp that autumn beareth
A funeral season, where every guest,
A bridal garment weareth.

Each one of us, perchance, may here,
On some blue morn hereafter,
Return to view the gaudy year,
But not with boyish laughter.
We shall then be wrinkled men,
Our brows with silver shaded,
And then this glen may'st seek again,
But never more a maiden!

Nature perhaps foresees that Spring
Will lavish her fairest beauties,
And that a few brief months will bring
The bird, the bee, the flowers—
Ah! these forests do not know—
Or would less bright be either
The virgin that adores them so
When never more come blither!

GERMAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

Fifteen Months in the Frozen Regions—Loss of the Hansa—A Home on a Floating Iceberg—Results of the Germania's Voyage.

In June, 1869, the vessels of the second German Polar expedition, the steamer Germania, Captain Koldewey, and the transport and coal schooner Hansa, Captain Hegemann, started from Bremerhaven, and the latest news from them was July 21, 1869.

After an absence of 403 days the officers and crew of the Hansa—fourteen in number—have returned, though without their vessel, she having been wrecked and broken up by the ice. From a log of the Hansa, kept from the time after she had spoken the Germania, on the 30th of July, 1869, for the last time, her course was due north, in compliance with the instructions of her sailing orders. The first attempt to penetrate the ice resulted in a failure, as did the others, and on September 19th the ship was completely frozen in; position lat. 75° 6' north, lon. 29° 16' west. The cold at this time was very thick. It remained in this position until the morning of the 19th, when the ice broke up against her sides, causing her to leak. After working at the pumps with the thermometer at 20° (Reaumur) below zero, until six o'clock on the morning of the 20th, but the water freezing more and more, and not being able to discover the leak, they had to give it up. The water was already in her cabin, and to all appearances she had broken her keel. They saved whatever could be of use, though not all the provisions, much less any of the valuable boxes, collections, &c. On the morning of the 23d, at two o'clock, she went down. The large boat, which stood free on deck, kept afloat after she had sunk, as we have previously carried the other two boats on the ice.

The log says: "The Hansa went down in latitude 70° 59' north and longitude 21° west. Greenland coast was then about sixty miles. We could plainly see the cliffs and hills, also Galloway Bay and Glasgow Island, but no channel leading through the labyrinth of ice. With the loss of the vessel closed the first half of our Arctic expedition (June 15—October 19, 1869). October 20th—The first night after the Hansa standing on a vast ice desert near the stuff they brought from the poop, and other services, still they counted upon the drift of the ice to the south, which might bring them in the open sea, or in such regions where there was a chance of being rescued. This calculation proved correct, as it terminated on June 19, 1870, two hundred and thirty-seven days after their shipwreck.

On an icefield, seven miles in circumference, they constructed a house of ice and snow, which had been taken from the Hansa as early as September. In this house, twenty feet long by fourteen wide and seven high, was a shelf at the sides, and six feet in the center, roofed in together with planks and sailcloth, their weary limbs for the first time, October 29th.

Provisions and clothing had been saved in sufficient quantity; also the cooking stove. Fuel was furnished by the masts and spare portions of the ship, and the scientific instruments, zoological and other collections, drawings, photographs, &c. &c., had been lost. Indeed, now only these things have helped to sustain life in that narrow space, affording a pasture for a few days a half feet wide to walk or stand, and what a old have been done with them afterwards in the boats, where every square inch of room was of the utmost importance? In respect to regulated watching and distributing of work, the life in this house was much like it had been on board. The flag of the North German Bund floated on a high flag-staff, having over them in all their vicissitudes, it was finally brought home in safety and deposited with the committee at Bremen.

The assistance temperature was 22° (Reaumur) 28°, and the severest cold 32° (Reaumur). Fur dresses and other clothing were used as covers only. In clear weather the sun was visible for 24 hours. The hummocks now and then received visits from polar bears and white foxes, but these came doubtless from the land, but for human beings it was next to an impossibility to reach it. It might have been attempted with considerable risk and dangers, but only by leaving behind provisions and boats, the only means of safety, which the drift southward was uninterrupted. At the close of December they found themselves in latitude 74° 7' (Christiania is in latitude 59° 54', where the Hansa went down.

On the 28th they were in 74° 30' north latitude and 31° 61 west longitude, close to the coast, near a bay which they called the Bay of Terror, on account of the loge-like cliffs and rocks. A sudden rumbling noise frightened us in a dark, stormy night, we thought, and only on knowing what it meant. Deep snow all around, complete obscurity, and the howling of the wind, we could hardly find our way again in the narrow passage of our shed and listen to the distant rumbling proceeding from the ice as if pressed together and grating over a ledge of rocks. We were certain of a great change. The weather kept growing worse, and without undressing we anxiously waited for day to appear. But it did not, the wind and snowdrift having somewhat abated, and the first thing was to have a place occupied by the Hansa. About two hundred steps from the house we discovered, to our great terror, crags of ice, and ice mountains forming the limit of our field, which are at a distance of about a mile from the observation. The only objects distinguishable in the intense snow storm are fragments of our ice field; the place where the ship was is not to be seen, but it may be shivered ere long. We put some bread in our knapsacks and started for life, though the snow lies so deep that one is buried in it at every step and apt to run headlong to destruction.

Such and similar scenes were not unfrequent after that day, the worst of which was on the 11th to the 12th of January. We were threatened with the loss of our boats. To carry, dog into two parties, will not allow of each other, ready to go down with our last chance—the boats. The following day, however, was abandoned. Our faces were covered with a crust of ice, which we had to remove with a knife in order to be able to eat. The dogs were frequently cut clothes, our limbs were frozen, and some of the best days of the sound lay, owing to frost-bitten hands.

Our field was now so far broken up that we had to leave the house, January 16th, and take for five nights to the boats which we had covered in. A new house, forty-two by eight feet, was constructed from the fragment of the old, and snow huts—one for each boat—completed January 19, but sheltered six of us only; the other remained over night in the boats. On the 21st and 22d we had to stay and we spent one hundred and eight days, up to May 7, on great field of ice, which rested on a small piece of drift ice; when we left it its circumference did not exceed one hundred paces. This diminutive size was often an advantage to us, as we met colossal icetergs which would have ruined us if we had not been safely guided between them as if steered by an invisible power. Sometimes we were closely beset by these colossal mountains that, apparently, we were at the lowest spot of a deep valley.

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A CASE involving the doctrine asserted in the second proclamation of neutrality occurred during the rebellion. The British Government had issued a proclamation in similar terms, when the rebel war steamer Georgia entered the port of Liverpool, ostensibly for the purpose of repairs. Instead of being repaired she was sold to a Liverpool merchant, and subsequently chartered for the Portuguese mail service. While on this identity she was captured by one of our cruisers as a prize of war. The Prize Court gave judgment for the vessel on the ground of neutral ownership; but the case being taken to the Supreme Court, Mr. Ashton, for the Government, held that, as by the status of the vessel in port which enabled the sale to be effected was in violation of the neutral obligations of the British Government, the sale was therefore void, and the vessel a legal prize. The Court sustained this view, holding that a legal sale could not be made in contemplation of law, and the vessel was condemned.

CHINA AND EUROPE.

Will a War Between China and France Involve the Other European Powers?

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* is an extract on the relations of the European nations with China, and the probable consequences in case of a war growing out of the Tien-Tsin massacre. It takes the ground that these relations are such that no power can take any steps of importance in the way of negotiation, can press a claim, or attempt to obtain an advantage, or urge a threat, except in concert with the other powers. "We alone," it says, "or with the Americans to a much less extent) have really any 'business' in China at all. The other Powers have no 'business' there. But their so-called 'interests,' not of commerce, but of supposed national prestige, forbid their being contented with any position apart from us, or jointly with us on any footing except that of equality. * * * "The unhappy Chinese are conscious that their domestic affairs, or what they fondly considered as such, are supplemented, not by our foreign partner, but by four, without including Russia. All the peculiarities of the Chinese character, which have been described, are strikingly illustrated in the present crisis. Ignorance, duplicity, and the same time amply justified, by the state of things which has produced them, have combined themselves up more completely than ever in their official relations, and the only possibility of their oppressors acting in concert gives them advantages for this purpose which for a long time they had not possessed. All recent reports from China seem to teach the same unconfortable lesson. Nothing can be done with the Chinese. Whether Mr. Burlingame were a dreamer or an impostor, his grand theory has collapsed. We have made our way into their ports, into Pekin, up their great river, but we are as far from getting them to co-operate with us in any way as ever. Projects for railways, telegraphs, internal steam navigation, all were at a stand still. The Chinese government will not hear of them, nor has it yet even learned to appreciate their value, but because it cannot see a way in any direction of getting having first to satisfy, not only the interests, but the 'susceptibilities' of the whole circle of diplomatists which surrounds it. Even the offer to the condition to which we have contrived to bring affairs, and the worst of it is that the impracticable basis from these perplexities seems to suggest itself.

"How to increase these embarrassments is added a new one of a very serious character. The French, at Tien-Tsin, have involved us in a frightful massacre, arising out of popular passion. Whether they had, in many ways provoked it, by that overbearing spirit in dealing with foreigners which is charged against them, we will not say. But the fact remains that they itself admits of no course but that of prompt and effective retribution. Here, at this point an awkward question arises. If the vague and mischievous notion is to be adopted that all Europeans in China mutually guarantee each other, then let us carry the doctrine boldly out. The nations responsible for the injustice done by every other nation, as we are bound to exact retribution for injustice done to it. Let some intelligible rules of Federal action be established among us. At present we are we not to consider this wrong done to France by the massacre of Tien-Tsin as wrong done to America and Prussia into partnership? and will they accept the partnership? If they ignored that a France has demanded five hundred heads as the price of blood for her slaughtered subjects, will she be bound in honor to accept this valuation, and assist her in enforcing execution? All these questions with considerable uncertainty, as well as reluctance? We cannot conceive that there is anywhere a definite view of the mutual duties which our quasi-alliance with China has created, or that any Powers, or the common duties which they undertake toward the Empire itself. And in the meantime, in Pekin, in Shanghai, in Canton, appearances seem to indicate that the Chinese are taking heart of grace, and beginning of sorrow, and that the negative hostility now exhibited by the Chinese Government toward European progress or its schemes will be backed, on the part of its subjects, by active action and energy; by which, if it once breaks out, we ourselves must be seriously involved."

THE MOON A DEAD STAR.

(From the Providence Journal.)

The Maine *Journal of Education* has translated an article from the *Cosmos*, in which Stanislas Meunier gives some curious speculations with regard to the present physical condition of the moon.

His theory is, and he has the support of eminent astronomers like Beer, Moedler and Arago, that the moon is a dead star. He draws his conclusions from the appearance upon the surface, which is called "grooves" by the physicists. These grooves have parallel sides nearly a mile in width, and from ten to twenty miles in length. There are already ninety of them, and it is supposed that more are in process of formation. Apart from analogy, we must believe that at some period in the distant past, the moon was in a gaseous sphere and water, and also that on account of her inferior size, she has cooled much more rapidly than the earth. Then only was reached internal fire, she observed as the decrease of crust, until long before the cooling process had advanced to the point the water disappeared. The rocks then solidifying, as the fact is to-day diminishing, contracted in a manner resembling the appearance of basalt, and produced the grooves. The absence of atmosphere settled. Hence comes the chaotic appearance of the moon, with its immense craters of volcanoes, and mountains. Astronomers have detected an appearance of action on some of the volcanoes, but the general opinion is, that every vestige of physical life has long since departed from the surface of our satellite.

These theories are all very well when applied to our celestial neighbor, but they say: A sudden rumbling noise frightened us in a dark, stormy night, we thought, and only on knowing what it meant. Deep snow all around, complete obscurity, and the howling of the wind, we could hardly find our way again in the narrow passage of our shed and listen to the distant rumbling proceeding from the ice as if pressed together and grating over a ledge of rocks. We were certain of a great change. The weather kept growing worse, and without undressing we anxiously waited for day to appear. But it did not, the wind and snowdrift having somewhat abated, and the first thing was to have a place occupied by the Hansa. About two hundred steps from the house we discovered, to our great terror, crags of ice, and ice mountains forming the limit of our field, which are at a distance of about a mile from the observation. The only objects distinguishable in the intense snow storm are fragments of our ice field; the place where the ship was is not to be seen, but it may be shivered ere long. We put some bread in our knapsacks and started for life, though the snow lies so deep that one is buried in it at every step and apt to run headlong to destruction.

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REBELLION SECRETS.

Ex-Secretary Welles Lets Some Out Concerning Fort Sumter—Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward.

Ex-Secretary Welles contributes to the *Galaxy* magazine for November a statement of facts in relation to the expedition ordered by the administration of President Lincoln in 1861, for the relief of the garrison in Fort Sumter, the naval portion of which was under Mr. Welles's direction as Secretary of the Navy. It curiously illustrates the strange ideas of public administration which possessed Mr. Lincoln at the commencement of his Presidential career. While dining at Willard's on the 1st of April, 1861, Mr. Welles tells us, he received a package of papers from the President. One of these documents was a "confidential" order directing him to transfer Captain Stringham from the Bureau of Detail to the command of that portion of the home squadron at Pensacola, and to intrust to Captain Samuel Barron, the duty of reorganizing the Bureau of Detail. This order was about equally divided between the body of the letter and a postscript; the postscript was in the handwriting of "Captain Montgomery Meigs of the Army, then unknown to fame, but since distinguished by the capture of Libby Prison. The letter was in the handwriting of Secretary Welles at its contents, and immediately revoked it, after an explanation and agreement from Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Seward, Mr. Barron's feelings, sympathies, and association were notoriously with the secessionists; that "no man in the administration had more influence with Mr. Lincoln, and that Mr. Seward had been secretly planning to send to Fort Pickens, under command of Lieutenant Porter, the Powhatan, on which Mr. Meigs was selected as the flag-ship of the fleet going to the relief of Sumter. This plan was concealed from Mr. Welles, and was intended to defeat the Sumter expedition "by secretly withdrawing the flag-ship, without which success was impracticable if there were resistance to sending in supplies." Mr. Welles hints further that the part of Mr. Seward was to save himself with the rebels, to whom he was committed after the evacuation of Fort Sumter. The whole narrative in the *Galaxy* is a curious one, and it will no doubt set forth reply. Thurlow Weed originally stirred up Mr. Welles in that magazine, and he is disposed to retaliate. We give below some facts which Mr. Seward and his friends may prefer to have forgotten.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

THE ELECTION IN ALLEGHENY

A Fair Interpretation of the Result.

[From the Sunday Leader.]

To neither of the wings of the Republican party has the election of last Tuesday proved unqualifiedly and absolutely in its results either a victory or a defeat. The spoils contended for were two-fold—men and measures. If the Regulars won the former, it was at the price of a full concession to the Bolters of the latter. Their action at the nominating convention, in adopting the series of resolutions reported by Mr. Thurlow Weed, were meant to cover every important point of reform demanded by the dissatisfied, was a surrender full and complete made voluntarily in appearance, but on compulsion in fact. If the Regulars had succeeded in defeating Mr. Howard, by prowling, and appearances seem to indicate that the strong point of their campaign was a beginning of sorrows, and that the negative hostility now exhibited by the Chinese Government toward European progress or its schemes will be backed, on the part of its subjects, by active action and energy; by which, if it once breaks out, we ourselves must be seriously involved."

JEWS IN NEW YORK.

Jewish Festivals and the Dry Goods Trade.

[From New York Correspondence Boston Advertiser.]

The occurrance of Jewish holidays on the 26th and 27th of September and yesterday has attracted more than usual attention this year on account of their increasing influence upon the dry goods trade. Boston merchants can form no idea of the effect of those anniversaries. The Jews have become immense distributors of goods throughout the South and West, and when the old-style Jews and the Reformed Jews unite in observing a festival, the dry goods trade falls off to the extent of nearly one-third. The celebration of Monday, September 26th, which was the first day of the Jewish year 5631, produced a union of both classes, but the Reformed Jews did not unite with the old-style in observing the next day, and the depression in business was not quite so serious. Trading continues Rosh Hashonna, the Reformers are likely to be increased in numbers. The Jews have not only to observe one Sabbath and Sunday, but during the year, although some of their holidays were established to last two days, they are required to observe them as if they were only one day. Accordingly the first thing done was to impanel a jury to decide upon the question whether it was the defendant's acquaintances testified that he could be made to understand nothing about the law, but that he was of violent and vicious temper. Experts upon examining him doubted his capability to understand judicial proceedings, and he will therefore be sent to a deaf-mute asylum. The prisoner, who is a boy of fifteen, pled, if he developes enough intelligence to warrant it,

JOHN H. GARRETT, Esq., in a speech in the National Commercial Convention at Cincinnati said: Within the past year the Baltimore & present administration of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, year after year, without any prospect of immediate return, the Baltimore and Ohio Company have expended many millions to form close connection with thecity of Cincinnati, to give a direct and short route to the sea for Cincinnati and the vast region of which that city should be the commercial centre. That company has expended in constructing the Parkersburg Road, in tunneling, upon that great bridge which is being built over the Ohio river, and in assisting the Marietta Road, $10,000,000. Now, sir, I submit to you whether to that extent that, without present return on its investment, the Company have been willing, in order to place ourselves in close relation with you, in order to bring about that change which we believe to be essential to the destinies of Cincinnati and Baltimore, we have been willing to expend more than ten millions. [Applause.]

If the London *Times* is right in its conjectures, Napoleon III has not taken his place of captivity at the end of the war almost as poor a man as he was when he entered France in 1848. The ex-Empress has her jewels and some heirlooms of furniture, but not *Chateaux en Espagne*, let us hope—and the Prince Imperial owns a house in the neighborhood of Trieste. This, so far as is known, says *Every Saturday*, is all the property the family which lately was supreme in France. This does not accord with the popular belief concerning the Emperor's financiering capabilities. The fact is, he did lay aside something for a rainy day. Among other investments it is said he is the possessor of considerable valuable property in New York City. It is hardly probable that he is "very much" in the fancy in worldly goods, though miserable enough in other respects.

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A CASE involving the doctrine asserted in the second proclamation of neutrality occurred during the rebellion. The British Government had issued a proclamation in similar terms, when the rebel war steamer Georgia entered the port of Liverpool, ostensibly for the purpose of repairs. Instead of being repaired she was sold to a Liverpool merchant, and subsequently chartered for the Portuguese mail service. While on this identity she was captured by one of our cruisers as a prize of war. The Prize Court gave judgment for the vessel on the ground of neutral ownership; but the case being taken to the Supreme Court, Mr. Ashton, for the Government, held that, as by the status of the vessel in port which enabled the sale to be effected was in violation of the neutral obligations of the British Government, the sale was therefore void, and the vessel a legal prize. The Court sustained this view, holding that a legal sale could not be made in contemplation of law, and the vessel was condemned.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Pope accepts Victor Emanuel's proposition to control the Leonine Territory. Rome will have two great potentates—a spiritual and a temporal. It will have two great courts, the one courting the other. Is it unreasonable to conclude that Rome will become for the next twenty years what Paris has been for the last twenty years, the fashionable capital of the world?

Ulster county, New York, has earned the title of "Ulcer" county. It has, within the last six months, been the scene of no less than four cold blooded and brutal murders, six suicides, four elopements—in one of which a divine figured largely—while outrages against female chastity are fearfully upon the increase. As the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, a large number of boatmen are constantly within its limits, and as they are of the most degraded classes, brutal crimes are common.

The Secretary of the Treasury has so far anticipated the payment of $1,200,000 of the $5,000,000 five per cent. bonds of 1880, payable in ten years.

The New Englanders seem to be much puzzled by the superabundant crop of apples. A barrel of the best can be had near Boston for fifty cents. In Southern Illinois five cents a bushel is said to be the current price. Connecticut is selling at rates almost as low. In order to turn this great crop to the best advantage, steam cider mills have been put in operation, and cider is being manufactured in unparalleled quantities.

Fifty-one Indians of the Winnebago tribe have been naturalized in St. Paul. The object is to obtain title under the homestead law, in severalty, to lands they now occupy in common.

A dodge said to have been used in the Indiana election was worthy of the "check-raising" order. Certain candidates were to mark off the Republican ticket in the interests of a particular set of wire-pullers, who in doing so left out a legislative candidate, and the mass of railroads completed, and is pushing forward in the construction of more with reckless rapidity.

The death of a lady school teacher near Boston, from the effects of wounds from stones thrown by four of her pupils, boys aged 13, 11 and 9 years, is a startling incident in our educational history. The two oldest are charged as some murderers, doubtless would have abstained from their brutality, could they have foreseen the fatal result. But this teacher's death is only an extreme illustration of the spirit of insubordination, which makes so many schools "hard districts," where pupils are accustomed to abuse and maltreat their instructors. Such districts are by no means confined to the rougher portions of the land. Even from the children of the poorer and more vicious classes, foreign or native. The same troubles are occurring constantly in the best districts. Even the sons and children of well-to-do American farmers, who not only do not try to prevent their children from such disorderliness, but encourage them in it. Many teachers are driven from the country districts from carrying out effective plans for securing good order. This Massachusetts case, while peculiar in some respects, should direct attention to the necessity of more thorough education of teachers, so that they may fully realize the idea, that so long as teachers are responsible for the good behavior of their scholars, they should be assisted and encouraged, not interfered with, by parents and friends.

THE Government clerks at Washington are described as intelligent and fine looking, though the women are not handsome and dress too much. The average of intelligence in them is much superior to what it was ten or twenty years ago, with less drunkenness and licentiousness and more study, more preparation for a profession or a promotion. Many attend commercial colleges in their spare hours, and others the Columbia College law school, while two-thirds of the boys in the town, the sons in the Columbia and Georgetown schools are Government clerks. Many of the clerkships are in themselves an education for certain branches of the law, and in this way are turned to good account by the young men who fill the civil service. Some of the new civil service examinations, being based on matters that do not properly belong to the duties of the candidate for promotion, are found to throw out some men really fitted in the highest degree for their positions. It is explained, however, that it is not intended to be any lasting objection that the prisoner was of feeble intellect and could not, possibly, understand the nature of his oath. Accordingly if the first thing done was to impanel a jury to decide upon the question whether the defendant's acquaintances testified that he could be made to understand nothing about the law, but that he was of violent and vicious temper. Experts upon examining him doubted his capability to understand judicial proceedings, and he will therefore be sent to a deaf-mute asylum. The prisoner, who is a boy of fifteen, pled, if he developes enough intelligence to warrant it,

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EVERY SATURDAY, in an article discussing the evils of the caucus system for making political nominations, makes the following suggestion: "A very simple remedy for most of these evils of the caucus system would be found in an enactment—either voluntary or legal—for enabling each voter, within a fixed period of several days, to vote for a candidate just as he votes now for an officer, under a system of modified "scratching." The general preference of each voter would be ascertained under the circumstances most favorable for its unbiased and ineffectual expression. How to legalize any such modification of the nominating system is somewhat difficult to determine. To do so would be practically to recognize party organization, and to formally ratify what is now only a sort of corporation—which certainly would be an improvement on the self-imposed tyranny of leadership by rings under the present system.

THE alleged repeal of

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

THE COMMERCIAL.—Mr. Isaac M. Wilson is an authorized agent for the daily and weekly COMMERCIAL.

THE CRUSADE AND SCIENCE.

Orthodox England, a little more than a year ago, was greatly shocked by the election of Prof. HUXLEY to the Presidency of the British Association for the advancement of Science. To be placed in that seat is to be raised into the position of primate in the scientific world of England—and of America, too, we might say, as men of science on this side of the ocean naturally look up to the most important Association of the kind among people who use the English language. As Professor HUXLEY was generally believed to entertain opinions on several subjects apparently inconsistent with the teaching of revelation, his elevation to the sublime office, it was feared, would be understood as an indorsement of heterodoxy by the Association, as it was also remembered that, on a memorable occasion when Professor HUXLEY and an eminent Bishop had come into collision, the savan had treated the Church of England with as small reverence as he had shown for its modern apostle. The Association, however, has rather lately held its annual meeting in Liverpool, Professor HUXLEY delivered the usual opening address, and those who expected and those who feared that he would use the opportunity for the assertion of opinions offensive to his ecclesiastical hearers, were both disappointed. The *Guardian*, the chief newspaper organ of the Church of England, is happy in his reticence, confessing that "it breathes freely now that Prof. HUXLEY has spoken, and has pointed no scientific mitrailleuse against the bishops"—language which reminds us of the fact that sneers and objurgatory flings at the clergy have long been features of the controversy between science and religion in England. In Germany also, and, indeed, wherever the Church is connected with the State by law, for a good many years now, the professors of science have been compelled to combat the pretension of ecclesiastics to limit and regulate their researches. To some of the men of science this necessity has evidently been a very painful grievance, to which they have submitted with reluctance; while others have vastly enjoyed the battle which, it seemed to them, they could not help fighting. To the latter class Prof. HUXLEY is supposed to belong. Whatever his profession or business he would have been a polemic. His neglect to use the late occasion in Liverpool to deal the church a blow under circumstances which would have added to its force, may be justly regarded as confirmation of the pacific professions so often made by the scientists. They have constantly affirmed that they did not seek for controversy with the clergy or with any one on religious subjects, but on the contrary regarded the necessity of engaging in it as a disagreeable interruption of their proper pursuits. They must, however, contend for the right of following investigation to its results and of publishing their conclusions, with whatever disgust to individuals. In other words, they felt bound to do battle for the freedom of science. The claims of its professors in this respect having been at last recognized an established in England by the action of the Association, and its indorsement by public opinion, the warfare on the part of the men of science is perhaps to cease. Professor HUXLEY may have no more arrows for the Bishops. Though it is doubtless natural for the clergy of the establishment as teachers of religion paid by the State, to show no prowess against all assailants, real or imaginary, the effects of their warfare against science strikingly exemplify the evils of mere zeal without knowledge. Salaried by the government for the purpose of defending religion, they feel the duty, at any rate the desire, to put down those whom they suspect to be its enemies, and if they happen not to possess the weapons needful in the combat, there is a great temptation to use such weapons as they do possess and to denounce when they cannot refute. In England the consequences have been evil in the extreme. The persons reviled and denounced, under intolerable provocations, return the compliment, or are led to despise religion in scorn for its champions. Not less grievous is the mischief done to the uninstructed laity by pulpit denunciations against the professors of science. They work injury in several ways, but, perhaps, chiefly, while the alarm or wrath of the preacher may lead his hearers to attach peculiar importance to the infidelity, real or alleged, of the person whose views are denounced. They are very likely to take it for granted or at least to suspect that infidelity, alleged to be found on science, must be rather deeply and solidly grounded, profound investigation after all. The fact, however, we suppose to be that a large proportion of the men of science who are commonly assumed to be infidels are men who have never studied the subject of religion at all. They are so ignorant of the grounds upon which a thoughtful man becomes a Christian that, in a candid moment, they would earnestly renounce any right to a judgment upon them without further inquiry. Entirely occupied with the investigation of natural phenomena to the exclusion of religious inquiry, they announce the results of their investigations without a thought of the religious relations of the discovery. And with respect even to the class of English scientific men who avow sceptical or undecided opinions it would probably be a mistake to assume that many of them have studied the Bible with much attention. Yet these are the men whose judgment of religion the people are led to consider important by the manner in which they are assailed by many clergymen. Upon the whole, the mode in which the controversy to which we refer has been carried on in England proves that an established Church is not a good defense against scientific unbelief.

IN FRANCE.

A great, homogeneous nation, a people occupying a single country, never before exhibited so pitiable a spectacle to the world as France exhibits to-day. The case is another added to the long catalogue of examples which show

> He smites thrifting schemes oppressed,
> When vengeance listens to the fool's request.

But, while a superficial explanation of the immediate situation may be found in the ignorant and reckless folly of the unprincipled men who insisted on war as giving opportunities of glory, and of the equally wicked men who hoped by it to establish a dynasty, to get at the real grounds of the terrible national catastrophe requires us to go deeper and farther back. "The history of the world is the judgment of the world," said SCHILLER, and the saying applies, of course, to the parts as well as to the whole. In a strictly natural way though under divine administration, it may not be doubted that, in the fearful situation of France at the present day, are seen the proper culmination and legitimate outcome of the national crimes of the past and of the national character moulded by its events. So much we may confidently believe, though we may not feel authorized to undertake the interpretation of specific details. Once before France was reduced into a like position when the penalties incurred might and would have been exacted of her people but for interposition from without. Dynastic interests and the narrow sympathies of kings prompted to the deliverance of the generation then on the stage, not for their sakes, but for the sake of their Bourbon ruler. A wise use was not made of the respite which, perhaps, might have become an entire remission, and children and grandchildren are called to bear punishment for the neglect. In the Government, so-called, to which the destinies of France are now committed, the world sees only feebleness and indecision. Without a settled plan of operations, and destitute of self-confidence, it does not command the respect of any human being at home or abroad. Some time ago, in those parts of the coun try not occupied by the invaders, allegiance was withdrawn from the Provisional Committee, and the prospect now is that, in a short time, mere anarchy will prevail wherever the Prussians shall be unable to establish order for the security of life and property. Among the peasantry, who are known to have been devoted to the Emperor, his downfall is regretted or disbelieved, while, partly as the result of imperial rule, though more as the result of priestly influence over them, they are dominated by a fierce and ignorant fanaticism which makes them utterly impracticable and more dangerous to their countrymen than to the invaders. The citizens or well to do middle class, so long supporters of a government whose all sufficient claim upon their obedience, was that it maintained order and secured them in the enjoyment of their property, seem to feel slightly or not at all the degradation of the Prussian presence on their soil, and are rendered undecided in action between fear of foreign exactions and fear of the establishment of socialism by the Red Republicans. Organization of these heterogeneous and conflicting elements would perhaps be impossible under any circumstances, and the consequence is that the Germans are rapidly occupying the whole territory of France. Its entire subjugation is absolutely certain and a mere matter of time. No duty was ever more plain than that of the Provisional rulers to own defeat and to make the best of the situation. They are, however, resolved to do nothing of the kind. Aware of the fearful addition to the sufferings of their people imposed by every hour the war is prolonged, they yet encourage continued resistance in the foolish delusion that while Paris remains theirs and peace is not made, the world will believe that France is not conquered, and that French vanity and arrogance have not received an incurable wound. Respect for truth seems to have been unknown among them from the beginning, and they still childishly try to impose upon the world the idlest fictions for facts. This contempt for realities, this trust in lies, is, perhaps, one of the most discouraging features in the situation of affairs, as it seems to imply an utter labefaction of common sense as well as principle, and a radical degradation which would render deliverance impossible, even if a competent leader should appear. The national instinct utterly debauched by falsehood and puffed with vanity, would almost certainly fail to recognize him, or would possibly murder him for his pains. In the famous sketch by the first NAPOLEON of the circumstances under which a national deliverer always makes his appearance, the expectation of the people, their unanimous faith in the approaching epiphany are remarkable traits. No such trust or expectation is manifest in France to-day. No confidence in one another, no enthusiasm towards a single end, their chief hope apparently is that words will pass current as deeds and fictions be received as facts.

SMALL CRIBS.

The fatal stabbing of a coal miner near Youngstown, Ohio, by a wealthy farmer, who caught him in the act of robbing his orchard, is suggestive of a few remarks. Society is greatly at fault in not teaching that it is as disgraceful, and as dishonest, to enter a man's orchard or vineyard, and take his fruit, as it is to enter his barn and rob his hen-roost. There is not a particle of difference, either morally or legally, in the two offenses, and yet many persons who would denounce the latter act as the meanest kind of theft, would laugh at the former as a sort of joke, or at the worst an excusable peccadillo. This is particularly the case if the party wronged happens to be a man of wealth. Why offenses, so identical in their nature, should be so differently viewed, is a matter worth considering. There are boys, and men too, who would scorn to take a dollar from a man's pocket or till, and yet would carry off twice the amount in peaches, pears or grapes, from his orchard, and not regard the act as a larceny. While society recognizes a wide distinction between stealing fruit and any other species of property, the law seems to discriminate in the same direction. A man's property, growing in his garden, should have the same legal protection as his pocket book or his money drawer. Offenses against the one should be regarded by society as infamous, and punished by the courts as severely as offenses against the other. From this laxity, it is safe to assume, proceeds no small portion of the graver offenses. Parents should teach their children that it is as disreputable to take an apple from a tree, without the consent of the owner, as it would be to sneak into his cellar and take it from a bin. The loose morality among boys, in regard to the appropriation of ungathered fruit, follows them into manhood. The miner stabbed at Youngstown no doubt regarded it as a very small matter to take a few apples from a rich man's orchard. He had not been educated to view the act as mean theft, and there are too many people in every community who entertain the same feeling. Hence it is that fruit-growers feel themselves inadequately protected, and many of them are compelled to guard their property, as no other property is guarded, with dogs and guns, day and night. There are laws, it is true, against trespassing upon orchards and gardens, but they are seldom enforced, owing to the difficulty of detecting offenders, the aid and comfort extended to them, and the universal lack of sympathy for the man who attempts to prosecute. It is not strange, under such circumstances, that we should occasionally have to chronicle deeds of blood like that reported yesterday. The wonder is that they are not more frequent. Nevertheless there can be no justification for the act of Mr. MOONSHOWER, in slaying the man who had trespassed upon his property. However lax public sentiment may be in this respect, and however inadequate the laws, no man is excusable for taking the law into his own hands. There is need, however, for placing the felonious taking of fruit under the head of larceny, and punishing the offender as a thief.

WHEN Attorney General HOAR, on a public occasion, described his associate in the Cabinet, Secretary COX, as the embodiment and representative of the conscience of the nation, as supremely devoted to his duties and qualified for their performance, the description was everywhere accepted as just and as only confirming impressions already received by persons who had watched his career. Now, Mr. COX, having resigned his position in the Cabinet, among thoughtful Republicans, indeed among sincere men of all parties, who have any notions of the difficulties and dangers with which our free institutions have to contend, there is probably no difference of opinion concerning his retirement. Whatever may have been the cause of his resignation, the loss of the services of such a man is a calamity to the Republic. If (which is not probable) he was compelled to resign by the necessity of attending to his private affairs, the people may only deeply regret the fact. If, however, no such reason has moved him, but if this admirable servant of the people has been forced to resign his position of public usefulness by the disgusting intrigues of contemptible partisan plotters, general indignation is the appropriate sentiment for the occasion.

It is to be feared that Civil Service Reform is not making much headway. The virtual dismissal of Secretary COX as the penalty for doing his best to introduce such a reform into the branch of the Government over which he presided, and "to please such men as Senator CAMERON of Pennsylvania and RAMSAY of Minnesota," as the Springfield *Republican* aptly remarks, is a blow to those reforms which are greatly needed. The correspondence preceding the resignation of Secretary COX is not yet published, and when it is, it may appear things are not as bad as they seem. It is to be noted that the circumstances as they are understood provoke no comment from the press that is not commendatory of the retiring Secretary, and that do not regret the action of the President. The supporters of Civil Service Reform should increase their efforts, and, if possible, remove the public service from the domination of demagogues like CAMERON, CHANDLER and the like of them.

PUBLIC sentiment in favor of an early revision of the State Constitution is gaining ground rapidly. The people begin to see that it is the only remedy for numberless abuses against which they have long demonstrated in vain. The press of the State is taking up and intelligently discussing the subject; and what is a little remarkable is the fact, that not one—that is, so far as we know—has ventured to oppose the great measure of Reform. From the Democratic party not much favor should be expected, though certain influential Democrats have declared in favor of a Convention. The CAMERON and COVODE politicians and the Democrats as a general thing will oppose it—openly or covertly, as best suits their purpose. Had Mr. COVODE's committee early in the canvass declared openly and unmistakably for a convention and given the Republican party the benefit of the question, instead of strangling it, whereby notice was given that if politicians of that sort are to control there will be no reform, we venture to say the party would have reaped substantial benefits. In Allegheny county the Reformers drove them to inscribe Constitutional Reform on their banners in opposition to the CAMERON COVODE policy, and the result is that one delegation stand pledged, over their own names and by the convention that nominated them, to the policy of reforming the Constitution. There would not be an hour's political life in the man who dared to violate this pledge. In Philadelphia a lively interest is taken by the Union League, and in different parts of the State the question is making encouraging progress.

THE REMOVAL OF SECRETARY COX.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The report, which we were at first inclined to discredit, that Secretary Cox has resigned his position, at the behests of a few disreputable politicians, who insisted on their right to levy taxes on the clerks in the Interior Department for party purposes, turns out to be true. For the first time in our national history, and, let us hope, for the last, a Cabinet officer has been compelled to yield his place because he would not allow it to be turned into a sponging house. Cameron and Chandler, who are said to have been at the bottom of Mr. Cox's pursuers, are a pair of high political bummers. In point of usefulness to the party, to say nothing of any other species of usefulness, they are not for a moment to be compared with the quiet, industrious, and high-principled Secretary of the Interior. No sagacious political manager would swap the latter for the two former. Both Cameron and Chandler have been skilful and fortunate in navigating the political current so as to keep in good places themselves, but neither of them never added to the party strength one vote more than he required. In accomplishing the removal of Secretary Cox, the two have delegated, they have done both the party and the President infinite positive injury. Cameron nearly ruined Andrew Johnson, and Chandler has in the short space of nine months, and he will ruin any officer that he is allowed to have any influence with.

The common and uncontradicted rumor is that the Republican party has expended a million dollars during the last campaign. Senators and Representatives have been assessed to the amount of five per cent. on their salaries, and the money has been raised. Cameron and Chandler, who are not members of Congress, have contributed with rude clay vessels and other utensils. Those in the male graves were quite different from what accompanied the female. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the graves is the quality of the pottery and the stones with which each grave is covered. They are to be found in no part of the neighborhood, even within fifty miles of considerable extent. All the teeth met with were perfectly white and healthy, none were carious, though a good many showed smooth, as if the aliments they lived on had been hard or arenaceous. All the skulls were remarkable for a great development of the sensual region; while the frontal region was depressed. The forehead receded and the eyes were set wide apart and facial angle small.

THE earnings of fifteen leading western railroads from January 1st to October 1st, show a gain of 17 per cent. in the gross, though a falling off in individual roads over the same period for 1869. The aggregates are $60,787,660 in 1870, against $48,735,675. Of the total of about $12,000,000, a large share is from the Pacific roads, especially the extraordinary gain by the Central Pacific Railroad, which shows the enormous increase of about fifty per cent. compared with last year, the figures this year being $6,162,767 against $4,086,981 in 1869. The significant feature is made that the great gain in actual profits, however, made by all the railroads in the country, is in the decrease of operating expenses.

THE United States Circuit Court at St. Louis has just decided upon the question of war *seizures* of private property. The prosecution was against Col. Franklin A. Dick, and was one of many against him, for making assessments as Provost Marshal during the rebellion upon the property of citizens regarded as culpably sympathizing with the rebel cause. Justice Miller gave an opinion in favor of the defendant, deciding as to the objection that the case having come from a State Court was not liable to certain rulings under acts of Congress that if Congress has a right to legislate on this subject, it has a right to say that legislation of a character of all courts into which such a case may come.

THERE is said to be some prospect of an early settlement of the vexed Canadian fisheries' question. Secretary Fish and Minister Thornton have had several interviews about it, and while the British Minister believes that the Canadians are right in law he doubts about the expediency of their manner of acting. Secretary Fish is understood to have presented the claims of the American fishermen in such a light as to induce Canadians to strengthen the hopes of settlement.

THE Philadelphia *Press* expresses the opinion "that but for the personal bravery of Mr. Monn the election returns would have been destroyed and our city forever disgraced, with perhaps a serious loss of life. If this is so it ought to be known. The Mayor has it in his power to give us the whole truth." Bravery and virtue will win!

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

After spending $11,000,000 upon a new Court House, the New York Dogberrys find that there are not court rooms enough in it, and that they are that little better off than before the building was begun.

The total number of permanently documented tonnage of the United States, June 30, 1870, was 28,188, representing a tonnage of 3,946,159. Of these vessels, there were of sailing vessels, 16,995, with a tonnage of 2,155,264 tons; steamers, 3,341, and 1,015,975.43 tons; and unrigged, 7,852, with 795,905.64 tons. This shows an increase in the permanently documented tonnage of the United States since June 30, 1869, of 1,745 vessels, and 201,893.64 tons. The increase in sailing vessels over 1869 is 250 vessels, and 69,457.58 tons, and the increase in the unrigged vessels is 1,514 vessels, and 172,313.61 tons. There is a decrease in steamers of twenty vessels, and 30,940.55 tons.

Newfoundland has 146,336 population, scattered in fishing settlements along a thousand miles of coast.

The Roman Catholic church is making great progress among the colored people in the South. It is estimated that since the rebellion nearly a hundred thousand negroes have joined. Somehow or other an idea prevailed at the South during the rebellion that the Catholic Church was more or less friendly to the rebellion. For this reason this denomination has received large accessions from some of the most prominent families of the South. A gentleman who has lately traveled through the South states that large and liberal arrangements are being made by the church to profit by the feeling which exists alike among the whites and the negroes to extend its domain in that section.

A movement is on foot in Mexico to connect the telegraph system of that country with that of this. Should it be done, the principal cities in Mexico will be in telegraphic communication with the United States and Europe.

The valuation of the telegraph lines and property of the country is put down at $9,000,000. By an expenditure of $9,000,000, a thousand messages per annum, which at the aggregate rate of thirty cents per message, would yield a revenue sufficient to pay all expenses, including interest on investment, and leave a profit of six or seven millions per annum.

Those who claim to know state that there is about four million dollars worth of property, in private hands, in Texas, that really belongs to or belonged to the late Confederate States Government. It is urged that this property should be seized and turned over to the United States.

Several cases of fraudulent census returns, apparently made to gain increased pay, have been discovered. The first to be investigated is that of one Lamb, of Florida.

At the San Francisco Academy of Sciences there have been exhibited specimens of animals preserved by the use of carbonic acid. The contents of the abdomen have been removed through an incision, and the cavities soaked in fluid carbonic acid, reduced with alcohol at 95. It was stated that the liquid evaporates and permeates every particle of the tissues, and even preserves the brain. The body dries, becomes very light, and decomposition is arrested. It is believed that the principal preservative substance used in embalming the mummies of Egypt, was carbonic acid in the smoke and flame.

Another tunnel under Lake Michigan is to be built by the Chicago Board of Public Works. It will be built within fifty feet of the present tunnel, and will extend two miles out under the lake. The present tunnel is one mile, the tunnel will be seven feet two inches from top to bottom, and just seven feet from side to side.

According to Professor Dove, of Berlin, any abnormally low temperature in Europe, travels from the east to the west, while any subsequently abnormally high temperature moves from west to east. It is said that these generalizations have been verified by observations extending over almost the whole of Europe, and a large portion of the United States of America.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: The displays of the present year have been unusually brilliant and numerous. The average number per year, in the last decade, has been forty, and we have already witnessed fully fifty in 1870, with one-fifth part of the year yet to hear from. The greater frequency is coincident with the more abundant exhibition of the sun spots, of which we have spoken at various times in these columns. The unusual electrical convulsions in the solar atmosphere are reciprocated by similar electrical disturbances in our own, and our magnetic needles are violently perturbed with every new evidence of a mineral outbreak in the solar photosphere.

In a recent case tried in the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in which one Wm. P. Sprague sued the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for injuries to his wife received on its road, resulting in her death, and died before the case came to trial, the court decided that the case could be prosecuted only for the *pecuniary* next of kin *at the time the injuries were received*; and that after his death damages could not be recovered for his or her child, which was born after the accident. The information had the father been dead before the accident,

"To Providence and Way Stations" was the inscription on a sign placed over the door at Trinity Church, Hartford, lately. It was stolen from the railroad depot.

The Missouri Baptists have just located a State Female College at Columbia, with a local subscription of $75,000.

Providence is to have its street lamps lighted and extinguished by electricity.

A medical journal in New York has made the discovery that half the diseases which affect modern humanity are to be attributed to carpets. The writer asserts that the dust rooms constantly occupied contains millions of par t les of hair, cuticle, epithelium, ovules, fungi and other organic matter, which, set in motion by the slightest breeze, are enough to make the air alive with infection, and fill our nostrils and lungs with the seeds of everything horrible.

It may be that our system of directing letters is wrong, and that we ought to reverse the order, putting the State first, as this is the first item to be looked at, then the city, then the street, and finally the name of the person it is written to. This, it is said, classifies the direction in the order in which the postoffice attends to it.

The Papal Treasury had a public debt of 600,000 000 francs in gold in 1865, and was unable to pay the interest. No report has since been published, so that no one but the initiated can conceive what the present condition is, a fact that will inconvenience the Italians if they should assume the debt.

An appeal for money wherewith to build the National Lincoln Monument at Washington, D. C., whereon will be erected a statue illustrative of the future punishment of the wicked, has been received by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject, and remarked that the idea of hell as defined in the standard writings of the old school was a medieval one, derived from the fearful pictures of the poet Dante illustrations from Dante's "Inferno," and from Michael ANGELO's "Last Judgment," and said it was from such sources as these that the common ideas of future punishment had been drawn. It was clear from the divine revelations and from the writings of many learned men, that suggestion of law was associated with punishment; that sin and hell were not alike as regards. Grossly material images had been used to indicate the sufferings of the wicked in the future state, but these were only symbolical. That a hell could exist in the soul of man, scarring and tormenting it, was a fearful reality. The conditions of filthy and depraved minds, were an indignity to the intelligence of man, and a libel upon the Creator. From the general tenor of Mr. Beecher's remarks, the inference might be fairly drawn that the latter's belief was in favor of a purgatorial process for the wicked in the world of spirits, resulting in their ultimate admission into higher spheres.

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THE earnings of fifteen leading western railroads from January 1st to October 1st, show a gain of 17 per cent. in the gross, though a falling off in individual roads over the same period for 1869. The aggregates are $60,787,660 in 1870, against $48,735,675. Of the total of about $12,000,000, a large share is from the Pacific roads, especially the extraordinary gain by the Central Pacific Railroad, which shows the enormous increase of about fifty per cent. compared with last year, the figures this year being $6,162,767 against $4,086,981 in 1869. The significant feature is made that the great gain in actual profits, however, made by all the railroads in the country, is in the decrease of operating expenses.

THE United States Circuit Court at St. Louis has just decided upon the question of war *seizures* of private property. The prosecution was against Col. Franklin A. Dick, and was one of many against him, for making assessments as Provost Marshal during the rebellion upon the property of citizens regarded as culpably sympathizing with the rebel cause. Justice Miller gave an opinion in favor of the defendant, deciding as to the objection that the case having come from a State Court was not liable to certain rulings under acts of Congress that if Congress has a right to legislate on this subject, it has a right to say that legislation of a character of all courts into which such a case may come.

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PERSONAL.

James Russell Lowell is engaged on a book which Fields, Osgood & Co. are going to publish when they can get it. The fact that Mr. Russell is as little in love with work as the rest of us, and not being urged thereto by the necessity of his reward, makes the book by his leisure. One which the publishers promise to call "Moorings," they haven't seen a letter of yet.

A New York letter says: "Gerome, Meissenier, Rosa Bonheur, and other French artists, are intending to come to New York to live until the war is over, and then, perhaps, settle permanently, if they like the looks of Lincoln."

The Mobile *Register* of October 12, says: "A private letter received in this city from the Hon. A. H. Stephens, represents him in very deplorable health. He is very feeble and unable to leave his room."

Max Pol denies the statement of M. Pietri that the Emperor has no money in the funds. He enumerates investments aggregating over 67,000,000 francs, in which the Emperor is interested, and says that Napoleon's treasurer will not deny the truth of his statement.

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The Bishop of Calcutta recently visited Burmah, and the Indian papers describe the difficulty which prevented a proposed interview between the Bishop and the King of Burmah. The latter, instead of the Bishop squatting cross-legged before him, a small carpet being the only concession he would make. Dr. Milman asked to be allowed to stand, but the King was inexorable. He could not allow any man either to stand before him or to sit on a chair, not lower than his, his majesty invariably receiving the ladies, that the first was a matter of etiquette, idle, extravagant and latifling should be avoided with scrupulous care, for she who is either of these would not be suited for constant companionship, but would render her home discontented and miserable.

Count Bismarck recently referred to the ignorance of foreign languages displayed by French diplomatists. An amusing instance of it is mentioned in the German papers. Previous to the opening of the North German Reichstag a year or two ago a diplomatist of rank was given in Berlin. "What do you do?" from his colleagues, a French attaché of the French embassy. "Certainly not," was the reply of his amused neighbor; "how could a diplomatist do that? It would be impossible in Berlin?" "Oh," answered the attaché, "there would be nothing so very strange about it, I assure you, I was myself present in Washington when the President opened Congress by a message in English."

The Ottawa *Times*, the official organ of the Dominion government, says: We are glad that the United States government have had a little return for the courtesy which they showed us at the Sault St. Marie. Two companies of infantry, proceeding from Lake Superior to Sackett's Harbor, attempted to pass through the Welland canal, but were not allowed to do so, and had to return.

New York detectives on Monday captured plates, presses, ink and paper enough to print half a million dollars in counterfeit twenty dollar national bank bills.

The average amount contributed per day last year for benevolent purposes by each of the 450,000 members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was one and one-fifth cents.

The University of Michigan has admitted to its academical course nine out of twelve female applicants, and two women to the pharmaceutical department, while thirty applicants are expected for the medical school.

Jersey City has a million dollars to expend upon a park of only ninety-seven acres.

A Schenectady, N. Y., justice fined a white girl $20 for walking with a black man in the streets.

There are 82,000 Indian children of school age and though the government has spent $500,000,000 since 1810 in fighting Indians it has only spent $6,000,000 directly in educating them.

The French Legation at Washington is looking for sweeping changes in its *personnel*, in obedience to the strong demand made by the Red Republican element in France to remove the officials of the Imperial Government, and appoint in their places men void of titles and belonging to the middle or bourgeois classes. This demand, it is said, was made shortly after the inauguration of Jules Favre, and has since been repeated on several occasions.

The tide of fashionable Northern travel to Southern winter resorts is expected to be far greater than ever during the coming winter.

The break in the Atlantic cable of 1869 has just been found, through the scientific search, at a point a short distance off the coast of Newfoundland, and about seventy miles from Heart's Content. The rough character of the ocean in this neighborhood renders repairs almost impossible at this season of the year, but a steamer has been dispatched to make the attempt. The 1865 cable is working very well, and expert operators are able to transmit from fifteen to twenty words a minute through it.

Notwithstanding that the French blockade of the German ports has been resumed, the steamer Hansa, of the Bremen line, which left Bremen on the 1st, succeeded in getting safely through. She arrived in New York harbor saturday morning, passing the whole line of the French gunboats lying in the stream. The Hansa is the first steamer to reach this port since the outbreak of the war. It was discovered that all the new steamers had ceased hovering around the mouth of the Weser, upon which Bremen lies, and the Hansa saw no French vessels. She brings 850 passengers, of whom 311 were cabin. Many male passengers say they were not needed for the German army, there being quite as many there as were needed.

Baltimore complains that the United States Marshal reports her population at 280,000, while a State census taken in 1868 gave 332,000 as the number of her inhabitants. The census of 1870 the population was 212,418, and as since that time 15,000 new houses, able to hold not less than seven tenants, have been built, it is believed that Baltimore should show a population of 312,000, or 32,000 over the census returns.

The English sparrow has waged a destructive war against worms and caterpillers, and has also done a service of the greatest value to believing us from the mosquitoes. As soon as these pests have escaped from the stagnant pools of New Jersey, and found their way to New York, they fall a prey to the voracious little bird.

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STATE NEWS.

E. H. Branch, of Lancaster, has sold the *Father Abraham* newspaper to D. C. Haverstick, who will continue its publication.

The Avondale relief fund amounts to $145,318 94. During the past year seventy-seven widows have been paid $200 each, and one hundred and sixty others, widows and children, $100 each.

At the end of the present year Philadelphia will have 100,000 houses supplied with water, and there will be 30,000 private baths, 12,000 closets and nearly 20,000 wash paves.

There were two hundred and twenty-nine deaths in Philadelphia last week, against two hundred and thirty-eight the previous week.

Mrs. Wm. Savidge, of Turbotville, Northumberland county, was burned so badly on the night of the 10th instant, while attempting to extinguish a blazing oil can, that she died the next morning. Her husband and two children were also severely burned.

The Greene County Fair has been postponed until Thursday and Friday of this week.

The Uniontown *Genius* is informed that the new furnace at Dunbar is completed, and was fired up last week, making a run on Sunday with complete success. This is now one of the largest blast furnaces ever constructed in this country, modeled after the Cleveland English furnace. The engine is a new and perfect blast engine that has ever left Pittsburgh, and was built by Robinson, Rea & Co., of that city. The calcining kiln is also perfect, and in full operation, a tram road built to their own coal and limestone quarries, and everything ready for a daily run of from twenty-five to thirty tons per day.

The valuation of real estate in Chester county is $25,000,000; of personal property $14,269,-856; county debt $601,000.

The tobacco crop of Lancaster county, which is the finest in quality and the largest average growth ever raised in the county, is now being packed for shipment. It is estimated by competent judges, principally from New York and Philadelphia.

Major Justus Steinberger, Paymaster U. S. A., a native of Montgomery county, was thrown from his horse near Fort Montana, one day last week, and so seriously injured that he died the next morning.

Joseph Spangler, of Stone Creek, Somerset county, Pa., while at an apple butter boiling the day last week, succeeded in killing two large porcupines.

Martha Way died at the residence of her son-in-law, John Broomall, in Upper Oxford township, Chester county, on the 8th instant, aged ninety-seven years, eleven months and nineteen days. She was a minister in the Society of Friends for more than fifty years. She was the mother of thirteen children, four of whom survive her. She leaves in all one hundred and fifty descendants, the last two and third generation, and the third of whom are living. In the latter number are included five great great grandchildren.

Mrs. C. Flagg, of Lancaster, aged sixty-five years, was found dead in her bed on Saturday morning. She was about the house attending to her duties an hour or so before her death was discovered.

The brewing business of Philadelphia represents $15,000,000 capital.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says: The surveys on the new railroad to Fairchance, under the supervision of the well known and experienced engineer, Mr. N. A. Ballee, chief engineer of the Western Union Line, are being rapidly continued. A full account of the routes, together with a description of the country, through which they extend, will be duly given.

Charles Henry Greenert, of Jefferson township Butler county, committed suicide on the 10th inst., while laboring under temporary mental derangement.

Chester county has one hundred and fifty-seven church edifices, which are valued at $873 000. They have a seating capacity of 92,801.

David Klingensmith, of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, was found lying dead in a field near his residence on Wednesday morning of last week.

A lady living in Troy, aged sixty-five years who has been married forty years, recently became a mother for the first time.

Sarah Frisly, a colored woman, of West Chester, recently had triplets—all girls and all doing well.

Uniontown has ten churches, with a membership of 1,199. The population of the place is 2,500, so nearly half the people are church members.

There were rafted out of the Susquehanna boom from January 1st to October 20th, 928,828 logs, or 190,374,810 feet board measure.

Forty-five secret organizations exist in Harrisburg.

A new hotel on a large scale is projected in Easton, and $45,000 subscribed for the purpose.

The population of Lancaster is 20,161.

Four hundred and fifty seven are lately caught in a fish basket in Tinicum county.

One fifth of the population of Shippensburg is composed of school children.

There is a Moravian Church at Centerville Lancaster county, which was built in the year 1761. It is still in an excellent state of preservation.

Judge John M. Read, of the Supreme Court, has written a letter to the President of the Board of Aldermen of Philadelphia, requesting that in future some other place of meeting shall be selected for the Return Judges, as by the present arrangement the public meetings he is compelled to adjourn court.

Robert Jackson, of Philadelphia,

Weekly Commercial.

MR. MOTLEY'S REMOVAL.

An Explanation of the Reasons.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes an explanation of the causes for the removal of Minister Motley, which comes with an air of having been authorized by the administration. The first cause of difference between the President and Mr. Motley is said to be the ambassador's violation of instructions of which the public has heard. It is said that Mr. Motley was directed to inform Lord Clarendon that the President did not object so much to the time the proclamation of neutrality had been issued as to the course of the British Government subsequently thereto.

But upon being presented to Lord Clarendon Mr. Motley expressed the views of his own letter of suggestions and disunity and very to the directions from Secretary Fish. The correspondent continues: "To make matters all the worse, Mr. Motley's dispatches about the presentation, learned that before the dispatch had been forwarded Mr. Motley had submitted it to Lord Clarendon, thus making it of the most formal character and not a confidential communication to his own government. In communicating this dispatch Mr. Motley made no reference to its having been reviewed by Lord Clarendon, and to inform Lord Clarendon as to the true policy of the Administration as set forth in his instructions. As the same time he was also directed to inform Lord Clarendon that the President desired that in future all negotiations having in view the settlement of the Alabama claims be conducted in Washington. Thus early after Mr. Motley had reached London the President became dissatisfied and entertained the idea of removing him."

Mr. Motley had been appointed upon Senator Sumner's recommendation, and because the Senator had said he would support the Administration. When the President wished to secure a vote in the Senate in favor of the annexation of San Domingo he consulted with Mr. Sumner, as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Two other gentlemen accompanied General Grant, and with him were confronted. An acrimonious discussion of annexation, Mr. Sumner's remarks at the end of the interview: "I shall support your administration." The President thought Mr. Sumner meant to be his friend thereafter, when he held in the attack against annexation, without notice of any change of views,—time: "As Mr. Sumner had openly opposed the policy of the President, the latter did not consider that he could retain in one of the most important offices within his gift, a person who was appointed to please Mr. Sumner. While this of itself would not have justified the President in removing Mr. Motley still, coupled with other causes, it furnished, in the opinion of the President, an additional reason for making a change."

The President, says the writer, had conceived a liking for Hamilton Fish, Jr., son of the Secretary, and desired to have him become Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, without saying anything to his father. This was a Presidential appointment, but Gen. Grant wrote to Mr. Motley suggesting that he nominate Fish; who was a Harvard graduate, fully capable for the position. The President's letter was disregarded, and Mr. Motley selected a Massachusetts man, whereupon the President disregarded that selection, and appointed an entirely different person.

English public men, it is said, have written many letters to the State Department, complaining of Mr. Motley's interference in their local politics, advocating some men and measures, and showing enmity for certain English statesmen and institutions. Finally, the President determined to make a change in the English mission. On the first of July, Mr. Motley was informed by the President that he did not reply as late as the 25th of July, and as that was thought to be ample time for him to speak, a dispatch was sent calling his attention to the order of the President. On the same day Mr. Breiningwysen's nomination was sent to the Senate. Mr. Motley, when he did write, refused to resign.

BISMARCK AT CLOSE VIEW.

As Seen by an Intelligent Admirer.

Mr. Frederick Kapp, in a letter dated at Berlin to the *Nation* expresses himself admiringly concerning Bismarck. He says of him:

"I know never known a man who is so full of resources as he is. It is as if half a dozen intellects had served to compose his head. Physical and moral courage, the coolest head in combat like will, wit and humor, sagacity and recklessness, a certain intuitive comprehension of men's character and of the qualities of their minds, and a memory wonderfully developed in this matter, Frederick the Great excepted, the only modern Greek similie—of both Ulysses and Ajax. He knows no practical nor theoretical difficulty, and if there were still a proof required that a republic is a political Utopia, it would be given in the fact that he handles the obstacles thrown in his way as the most efficient weapons for attaining his ends. Besides this, he possesses a power of working surprising, as it always hits the point, and expresses itself sometimes in rough but always significant terms. Bismarck speaks English with a foreign accent, but likes to use it with his foreign visitors. He never misses the right word or the right expression, or fails to give a sharp point to his sentence. He enchants all who like to converse with him by the manner he treats them. They expect to see a stiff, reserved state dignitary, and they find a ready wit, a lively way of telling stories, they laugh heartily as they do, and with the same irreverence which he offers at others he makes himself the butt of his own rules—who likes and makes a good joke, and chats with them as if they were old friends."

It probably would be enough to say that Bismarck is understood to be an adept in the art of lying—not in small affairs particularly, but great occasions—and that he manages it well. But he treats them. They expect to see a stiff, reserved state dignitary, and they find a ready wit, a lively way of telling stories, they laugh heartily as they do, and with the same irreverence which he offers at others he makes himself the butt of his own rules—who likes and makes a good joke, and chats with them as if they were old friends.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
Six copies of weekly, per year 10 00
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE LATE ELECTION.

The Democratic organs in different parts of the country are congratulating their party on what they choose to call the evidences of the disintegration of the Republican party disclosed in the late Pennsylvania elections. It is an ungracious business, at all times, to disturb a comfortable feeling of self-satisfaction, and the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has had so little comfort for many years, that it is almost cruel to deprive it of a fancied solace.

The truth is, that while the Democratic party is without a single distinctive principle and is held together solely by the bonds of a despotic party discipline, the Republican party, embodying every sound principle of free government and political action, has not lost any of its strength and consistency, and is to-day sounder and more vigorous than ever before. It has recently been engaged in a work which it will prosecute to the end—a work which never engaged the attention of the Democracy—the work of party purification. It has Reform organizations for the correction of abuses, (the Democracy never had any,—its members exercise the inalienable right to "scratch" and "bolt" dishonest and unfit nominees—a right not acknowledged by the Democratic party. It is a great deal more than a mere party organization in the narrow sense of these words. It is the political embodiment in a large part of the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the country.

After the war, in the relaxation of the vigilance which never slept while the war lasted, some unfaithful and incompetent men found their way into public office. The State Legislature, especially, fell into disrepute and contempt. Ring-masters in many places seized the organization and used it to promote their selfish and in many instances disreputable plans and prospects for personal advancement, always in disregard and sometimes in defiance of the popular will.

The result was a want of confidence in political managers, and a determination on the part of the masses of the Republican party to resume the conduct of its affairs, and scourge the whole troop of political tricksters into an inglorious retirement. In fact, we have been burdened by a considerable number of mercenaries recruited from the Democratic camp in the five years last past whose services will be hereafter dispensed with.

In the popular indignation which ran high in our ranks during the recent campaign, some good men, whom we can ill spare, have been sacrificed for the sins of the Managers. In Allegheny county, a noble platform, proposing the correction of all abuses, and the personal pledges of the candidates to carry into effect all that was proposed—thanks to the Reformers for this—alone saved from defeat a ticket which as a whole had little to commend it to popular support.

All this will be to the ultimate, we may say, immediate advancement of the Republican party. It has resumed the habit of scrutinizing candidates for office—of inquiring closely into their claims and qualifications.

A Philadelphia contemporary says, that the election in that city on Tuesday last, had for its distinguishing feature the immense amount of "scratching" done by the voters.

The same remark is applicable to this locality, and we rejoice at it. It shows that the work of the petty politicians of the ward is being repudiated by the masses of the party, who will hereafter actively participate themselves in the business of making nominations. Nominate first-class men for office and the Republican party can always carry the State by a decided majority. It will not hereafter elect anybody who is incompetent, unfaithful or dishonest, and it is very well that it is so understood. On this elevated ground the Republican party will, without doubt, retain the control of the government down to the end of the century.

SOCIETY'S ENDING REMEDY.

No more important Convention has assembled in this country for many years than the "National Congress of Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline" just now in session in Cincinnati. In its proceedings properly viewed, every citizen both as an individual and member of society, has a direct and immediate interest. Among the curious and startling results disclosed by statistical research is the fact that in ordinary times, the number of criminals in any community is a uniform percentage of its population. A constant element in our social system then is a class of persons whose character requires that, for the welfare and safety of the system, they shall be forcibly prevented from doing mischief. It is necessary to confine them. As law-breakers and enemies of society, these criminals do not in themselves form an interesting class. By the law-abiding and upright members of society they are naturally regarded with disgust and fear. The appropriate treatment of them, inspired by these sentiments independently of reflection, is imprisonment under conditions which shall punish them for their offenses in the past and deter from repetition in the future. With very many people, even at the present day, this is the entire philosophy of imprisonment. We say, however, without fear of mistake, confidently say that those who contentedly hold this view are persons who have not carefully examined the subject. Under a system of punishments resting upon this narrow view, as is perfectly well ascertained, society itself takes part in the degradation of its members. The criminal neither repents of his offenses nor is deterred from repeating them on his liberation. On the contrary, he is made to feel that he has been wronged, he is hardened in his evil nature and in the purpose to gratify its instincts, and on the expiration of his sentence, he is released, more firmly resolved and better qualified than before not only to do wrong himself, but to seduce others into a career of crime. This is no exaggerated statement of the common result of prison discipline conducted for the mere infliction of vindictive suffering. During many years now a distinctive feature of Christian civilization has been the earnestness, patience and untiring zeal with which the right treatment of criminals has been studied and made the subject of experiment. In consequence of these exertions so vast a mass of facts has been collected that conclusions justly founded upon them are absolutely certain. The defects and evils of the old established modes of prison discipline, still existing without mitigation in many places, have always been recognized and freely admitted by many thoughtful persons. The overwhelming objection to any change in the direction of improvement was the impossibility of finding a better substitute. It was readily allowed, for instance, that the reformation of the criminal was very desirable, but how to effect it was the difficulty, as such a phenomenon was almost unknown under the prevailing mode of treatment. A good result of the experiments to which we have referred is a completely satisfactory reply to all objections of this kind. "The wisest and most enlightened students of penitentiary science" now hold that "a majority of imprisoned criminals are susceptible to reformatory influences." The opinion is grounded upon prolonged trial in various parts of the world among prisoners of the most degraded classes. So satisfactory have been the results of prison discipline carried on with reformation as its distinctly defined aim, that this ought to be everywhere clearly understood, and acted upon as the supreme object of the penitentiary. The recognition of the reformation of the criminals as the chief aim of their confinement necessarily gives character and direction to the system of treatment to which they are subjected. They are dealt with as human beings who have indeed forfeited their places in society, but in whom society is still interested in consideration of a common nature and of probable ultimate restoration to the privileges which they have lost. Religion, education, all those ordinary moral agencies by which men are made better in society are applied to the reformation of the prisoner. Of course, the degree in which such a system can be carried out will much depend upon a judicious selection of the superintendents and other officers to whom the institution is given in charge. Neither their appointment nor the continued tenure of their places ought to depend in any measure upon political or other partisan consideration.

Although this object of reforming instead of punishing the criminal is not either in this country or in Europe to any great extent practically realized, it has already commanded a good deal of attention among persons placed in control of prisons and has also exerted some influence upon their action.

To collect information relating to the subject, to discuss the various topics involved in it, and to enlist public interest in its importance, are some of the objects of the Congress in Cincinnati. Indeed, the whole subject of prisons in its manifold relations is the subject of the Convention's deliberations, but the reformation of the prisoner as the chief end of his confinement is understood to be the concern to which the acts of the Congress will owe their unity. Contributions of great value have been already read and briefly reported in the newspapers, and the entire proceedings of the Congress may be expected to create a new era of interest and action in the matter of prison discipline.

THE LATE ELECTIONS IN THIS STATE.

There is a small newspaper published daily at Harrisburg, Pa., edited nominally by a small Hessian of that place, but really by one of Senator CAMERON'S dependants, which has for some time been trying to get a kick from us, and is at all times desirous of gaining notoriety as CAMERON'S organ. It has been endeavoring lately to account for the losses of the Republican party in the late elections, and to shield CAMERON from his personal unpopularity, which was a dreadful load to carry, and for his treason to the organization—which he claimed to lead—by counselling his friends to strike every man on the ticket, not willing to be a party to his future schemes for plunder. This little paper, published by this little Hessian, and edited by CAMERON'S hired servant, need not go far from home to see the cause of the disaster to our cause in the late Congressional fight in Pennsylvania. Months ago when CAMERON induced the Republican delegation from Pennsylvania to choose him their representative on the National Congressional Committee, we frankly stated what would be the result. The State Committee knew it and CAMERON was forbidden to mingle with the people. His name was never mentioned—he was kept in the back ground and public denial made by Mr. COVODE that CAMERON was in the fight at all. True, in O'NEIL'S District he was at the bottom of the opposition to that faithful Representative, who never would go in with his schemes for robbing the national treasury. In the same manner he plotted against KELLEY and MYERS of Philadelphia, KILLINGER of Lebanon, SHOEMAKER of Luzerne, DOBLEY, of Green, GILFILLAN, of Venango, MORRELL, of Cambria, and others of the Congressional candidates, who he had not been able to use in the past and had no hopes of being able to control in the future. Still he was not openly in the contest. He felt, and so did his friends, that if it was understood that it was *his* fight, we could not carry a district in the State. Here in Allegheny the young gentleman who had been Chairman of the Committee was quickly kicked out and an entirely unobjectionable citizen—one known to be above CAMERON'S crew and beyond their reach was put in his place. He pledged the party to such reforms in the future as the masses demanded, and the majority, we think, unduly took him at his offer. The candidates begged to be trusted once more and they have been put on trial again.

So it was in the county of Allegheny. The ring here feel and know they are whipped. But elsewhere through the State, in many places at least, CAMERON was regarded as leading the Republican party, and the result is easily told. His unpopularity and his treachery have been seen and felt. GILFILLAN, DOBLEY, STEWART, MORRELL, CESSNA and O'NEILL are all defeated—none of them for any personal reason—while SCHOFIELD, ARMSTRONG, MERCUR and DICKEY, are elected by majorities so much reduced, as to amount to almost defeat—and the majority on the Congressional vote in the State is against the Republican party; if it is not, the majority is disgracefully small.

The people intended this as a rebuke of SIMON CAMERON and all such jobbing, dishonest, trickey politicians—men who make politics a trade to make money—men who boast that "every man has his price." They are true to the principles of the party as they ever were, but they intend to check the quack leaders—those spurious setters up, that their dishonest games can win no longer. So MR. CAMERON—his home organ—and the rest of the ring may as well make up their minds at once and take to heart the lesson of the hour.

THE resignation of Secretary COX, under the circumstances it was brought about, is equally unfortunate for the country and the Administration. It is not straining the point to say that he went out of the Cabinet—virtually dismissed—for striving to keep the branch of the public service over which he presided free from the base influences which in general constitute the greatest danger to which the Republic is exposed. That is, Secretary COX declined to run the Interior Department himself as a political machine or permit others to do so. But the CAMERONS, the COVODES and the CHANDLERS, who believe in transforming everything into machinery to be run by themselves, got the upper hand. At any rate, they took issue with the Secretary, appealed to the President, and Secretary COX is out and the CAMERONS, COVODES and CHANDLERS are jubilant. We have great confidence in General GRANT'S intentions; and he has done so much for which he deserves the thanks of the nation that we find it difficult to bring ourselves to believe that he has intentionally permitted Secretary Cox to be driven out by these unscrupulous men, or that he has subordinated himself and his administration to their influence. There is danger, however, that such an interpretation will be placed on this transaction, taken in connection with others, and that the administration will array against itself, in and out of Congress, not a few who desire to be, and otherwise would be, its fast friends. Secretary COX was unquestionably regarded with as much favor as any Cabinet officer. An able man, perfectly upright, incapable of low arts, all the while doing his best to purify the civil service, and, as the head of an important branch of the Government, performing every duty in all respects well, he stood high in office, and out of it will stand higher still, because of the manner he left it.

REFERRING to the defeat of DOBLEY, MORRELL, STEWART and GILFILLAN, the silly "organ" says: "We charge it directly at the door of the COMMERCIAL." Considering that these Districts embrace some fifteen or twenty counties, or the larger part of Western Pensylvania, we ought perhaps to feel complimented for this admission concerning the influence of the COMMERCIAL. What occurs to us first, however, is that the "organ" should settle in its own mind the measure of our influence. For instance, one day it is entirely certain that the COMMERCIAL is wholly without influence anywhere; the next, it holds us responsible for results which presuppose influence and power possessed by no half dozen journals in the country. This, moreover, is an admission by the "organ" of its own utter weakness, for while one day it claims to have wielded power little less than omnipotent, the next it demonstrates that it has done nothing, and that we have carried everything before us. While it is of little consequence to us which way the silly "organ" settles the matter, it seems to us that it should decide it in its own mind and stick to it. As to the districts referred to, there does appear to have been a patent influence at work to defeat the Republican candidates, and the question is worthy of a more candid examination than the "organ" appears to be capable of giving it. We only know that MR. CAMERON and MR. COVODE took the State into their keeping, and it would appear most proper to inquire, what have they done to insure success, and why should not they be called on to give a reason for our defeat? Is it a consciousness on their part of having failed to do their duty, or perhaps intrigued against our candidates, that an attempt is made to shift the responsibility upon the shoulders of the COMMERCIAL? We did what we could to sustain our party, and its candidates. But what did they do? It is unnecessary to inquire what the "organ" did in this direction, for everybody knows how utterly incapable it is of doing anything.

A "COLORED VOTER" writes us to express his thanks for the remarks we made on the manner the colored voters were made to figure in the late canvass. That, as a class, he says, a permanent injury has been done them, no one will pretend to doubt. They may have cast their votes rightly, he continues, but the way the colored voters were "yoked up," as it were, and driven by leaders, who despise them and will cast them off as they would a sucked orange, is a scandal to every colored citizen who permitted himself to be so used. The writer expresses the hope that his colored friends will think and act for themselves, and not permit themselves to be made instruments as they were when they were under the master's whip. Other citizens are not "yoked up" and driven in this way; and when they permit themselves to come under the domination of demagogues they do that which their enemies will refer to as proof that they are unfit to exercise the right of suffrage. As for running for office, the writer advises his colored friends not to permit the idea to enter their heads. It will be a long time, he says, before things will reach that point. That the time will come he does not doubt, but it will be postponed, rather than hastened, by such exhibitions as were seen in the late canvass, and the manifestation of the ambition which the "Regular" leaders stimulated so: that they might the better make the colored voters their tools. We have only to say that our correspondent writes like a man of sense, be he white or black.

WHEN the New York *Tribune* calls the Reformers of Allegheny county "revenue reformers," otherwise free-traders in disguise, we can with a stretch of charity, excuse it on the ground that it don't know better; but when the "organ" here repeats the slander we can think of nothing but total depravity. The Reform Movement originated with and was supported to the end by leading Protectionists; and the question of free trade or revenue reform as protection had no more to do with the Reform Movement than Mormonism. Equally false and silly is it to attribute the loss to Congressmen in Western Pennsylvania to the growth of free trade ideas; and the attempt to make it so appear only shows that they who do so are themselves the enemies of protection. For instance, in the Seventeenth Congressional District, while MORRELL makes a gain of between eight and nine hundred in Cambria, SPEERS, his opponent, makes a far greater gain in Huntingdon. Now, if the Reformers are to be held responsible for the loss in the latter they should have the credit of the gains in the former county. To the COMMERCIAL is awarded the flattering degree of influence of revolutionizing some half dozen Districts. Had CAMERON and COVODE done their duty in those Districts, instead of running "machines" elsewhere, they would have been saved. This is the simple truth of the matter.

ONE of the results of the Indiana election, it is probable, will be the return of Mr. Hendricks to the United States Senate. Mr. H. is the best man of the Democratic party in reserve for the Presidency, rather he stood as good a chance as any one of obtaining the nomination, which a Democratic victory in Indiana will improve. When we hunt for things significant in the election results of the present month, this will be found to be about as significant as anything. This gentleman, who had considerable strength before, should there be no mistake about Indiana having gone Democratic, will fully match HOFFMAN, with the additional advantage of being backed by the powerful West. HOFFMAN has yet to carry his own State, which he may or may not do, according as the election shall be outrageously fraudulent in the city as usual, or reasonably fair, or even half way honest. Running our history through is the fact that the elections second before a Presidential election go far to settle the question. Those that have been held and are to be held this fall, when they come to be summed up, will bear an important relation to that question, especially with the Democracy. It seems probable that Mr. HENDRICKS may claim to have made his point.

ACCORDING to the best table we are able to make the Republicans will have a majority of one in our Senate and eight in the House—enough to insure just and proper legislation. A small majority is always safer than a large one—that is, safer for the people, which is taking the most favorable view of the case. Probably not for years has a legislature been elected from which more was expected than from the one just elected. An enactment providing for the revision of the State Constitution should be first in order. The Allegheny delegation—thanks to the Democratic opposition—stand pledged to it, and we take it that it may be fairly inferred from the vote cast that the general verdict is in the same direction. Reasonable diligence and anything like faithfulness to the general welfare will will bring us under a new constitution in 1872. The measure will be violently opposed, however, because it is for the interest of certain leaders to have no change. They thrive under the old, worn-out machinery, which is enough for them. But the policy of the party is unmistakable, because the general welfare clearly demands a thorough revision of the fundamental law, and any failure to respond will be visited with a heavy penalty.

DOES any one doubt that, as between the Reformers and "Regulars," without the fear of electing Democrats in the case, what the result in Allegheny county and the Twenty-second District would have been? We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that had the contest not been complicated by this idea, the Reform candidates would have been elected two to one. It was this element which entered into the canvass, particularly at the close, and not any merits, real or imaginary, of the "Regulars" or their candidates, which carried them safely through. The verdict is not against the Reformers, but the Democrats, and to the mind of no reasonable man can it be made to appear otherwise.

IT is now settled that the Republican strength in the next Congress will not be seriously impaired. For all working purposes less would be quite as serviceable as more. Indeed not a few of those things which have given rise to complaint in the past have resulted from having a majority so large as to superinduce carelessness, at times degenerating into recklessness. When the parties approach to something like an even balance legislation is likely to be purer and public business more closely attended to than when the margin is wide. We hope to see the repeal of the income tax law among the first measures of the session; and we wish we could know that a bill embodying the principal features of the JENCKES'S Civil Service Bill will be put through before the close. If we mistake not the measure has gained strength of late. Political leaders are coming to regard the offices as costing all they are worth.

MR. JOSEPH DILWORTH, Chairman, etc., has issued an address of thanks and congratulation, in which he says:

"In carrying on the campaign that gloriously ended, we were careful to keep before the people the platform adopted by the Convention held on the 26th of August last, and to impress on the public mind that the success of the candidates upon that platform can be effectually carried out only by the Republican party. You see, by your triumphant election of the Republican ticket, indorses that platform thoroughly, and in the future we have no doubt will demonstrate that the party is a party of deeds as well as words."

The Chairman does well to recall the pledges whereon the election was carried: but while he is expressing the belief that they will be redeemed, others of the "Regular" leaders are pob-pohing the idea of standing up to the pledges. Should the latter course be pursued, the people will perceive more clearly than ever the necessity for Reform. Mr. DILWORTH will have the support of all true Republicans in his efforts to have the pledges redeemed.

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In the United States District Court, at St. Louis, the question of the constitutionality of the Bankrupt Law has been affirmed, Judges Miller and Krekel sitting.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION—OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Vote for Congress, Prothonotary, County Commissioner and Director of the Poor.

DISTRICTS.	CONGRESS.				PROTHONOTARY.		COUNTY COMMISSIONER.		CORONER.		JURY COMMISSIONER.		DIRECTORY POOR.		
	25th Dist. Negley, Rep.	25th Dist. Hopkins, D.	Free. Ref.	McCandless, R.	Stowell, D.	Rose, Rep.	Hay, D.	Wood, Rep.	Irvin, D.	Shaw, Ref.	Wall, Rep.	Rafferty, D.	Miller, Ref.	Wilson, Rep.	Hayden, D.	Floyd, Ref.	Varner, Rep.	Connor, D.	Tuttle, Ref.
1st Ward	258	208	28			267	200	29	265	272	26	208	33	259	257	34			
2d Ward	447	176	24			455	154	28	451	458	14	148	29	454	128	28			
3d Ward	134	126	17			133	134	15	135	133	16	226	115	18	135	171	21		
4th Ward	209	234	18			209	234	18	209	209	18	234	115	18	209	234	18		
5th Ward	157	306	35			158	306	35	157	163	30	305	35	151	309	19			
6th Ward	290	284	16			290	284	16	290	290	16	284	16	418	274	20			
7th Ward	476	183	42			474	189	39	473	472	36	186	37	475	172	45			
8th Ward	419	165	30			419	165	30	419	419	30	165	30	419	165	30			
9th Ward	280	201	1			280	201	1	280	280	1	201	1	280	201	1			
10th Ward	267	266	2			267	266	2	267	267	2	266	2	267	266	2			
11th Ward	332	172	37			345	176	31	346	345	31	176	31	345	176	31			
12th Ward	345	176	31			345	176	31	345	345	31	176	31	345	176	31			
13th Ward, 1st p	182	192	37			182	192	37	182	182	37	192	37	182	192	37			
13th Ward, 2d p	181	96	41			181	96	41	181	181	41	96	41	181	96	41			
14th Ward	196	95	31			196	95	31	197	80	49	182	82	52					
15th Ward	175	243	16			175	243	16	175	175	16	243	16	175	243	16			
16th Ward	186	202	17			186	202	17	174	198	26	181	26	181	200	18			
17th Ward	182	146	12			182	146	12	182	182	12	146	12	182	144	12			
18th Ward	322	214	52			314	219	47	311	234	46	209	47	323	210	52			
19th Ward	240	88	29			240	88	29	240	240	29	88	29	240	88	29			
20th Ward	240	88	29			240	88	29	240	240	29	88	29	240	88	29			
21st Ward	171	108	44			171	108	44	171	171	44	108	44	171	108	44			
22d Ward	171	108	44			162	120	37	173	111	40	181	40	167	120	37			
23d Ward	97	109	23			97	109	23	97	97	23	109	23	97	109	23			
24th Ward						104	108	18	103	108	18	106	86	19					
BOROUGHS.																			
Elizabeth	119	61	28			119	59	29	108	59	43	116	53	38	113	60	39	82	67	41	2
West Pittsburgh	89	148	2			90	146	2	89	149	2	88	148	2	88	148	2	88	148	2	
Mount Washington	50	76	1			50	76	1	50	76	1	50	76	1	50	76	1	50	76	1	
Braddock	113	78	0			114	74	0	109	78	0	113	75	0	75	69	0				
Birmingham	179		44			179		44	179		44	179		44	179		44	127		44	
Birmingham, 1st pt	273	153	29			274	148	32	283	146	23	174	148	32	283	146	23	244	34	33	
Birmingham, 2d pt	273	153	29			274	148	32	283	146	23	174	148	32	283	146	23	244	34	33	
Elizabeth, 1st pt	356	234	37			361	230	35	357	230	37	362	227	37	358	228	37	329	244	33	
Elizabeth, 2d pt	356	234	37			361	230	35	357	230	37	362	227	37	358	228	37	329	244	33	
Mt. Washington	172	49	19			166	134	15	152	152	17	144	155	22	142	151	20	156	151	15	
Sharpsburg																					
Lawrenceville	73	127	4																		
McKeesport	178	157	56			164	158	70	166	156	71	171	153	70	167	156	70	162	150	70	
Pittsburgh	3,744	2,244	1			3,744	2,244	1	3,744	3,744	1	2,244	1	3,744	2,244	1	3,744	2,244	1		
West Elizabeth	48	37	0			49	37	0	49	49	0	49	37	0	49	37	0	36	21	4	
Temperanceville	146	119	16			146	119	16	146	146	16	119	16	146	119	16		146	119	16	
Allentown						122	108	28	141	108	16	141	106	15	139	107	15	134	108	17	
Birmingham	69	50	3			69	50	3	69	69	3	50	3	69	50	3		69	50	3	
Baldwin						4			4			4			4			4			
Collins	69	50	3			69	50	3	69	69	3	50	3	69	50	3		69	50	3	
Carrick	46	25	1			41	27	3	41	27	3	41	26	3	41	27	3	45	24	1	
Mt. Washington																					
Lawrenceville						132	64	101	86	100	18	111	62	23	103	62	25	71	29	91	
Pine	104	105	15			104	105	15	104	104	15	104	104	15	104	104	15	91	118	39	
Reserve	167	87	14			167	87	14	167	167	14	87	14	167	87	14		165	53	8	
Elizabeth, 1st pt	68	168	8			68	168	8	68	68	8	168	8	68	168	8		68	168	8	
Elizabeth, 2d pt	68	168	8			68	168	8	68	68	8	168	8	68	168	8		68	168	8	
Elizabeth, 3d pt	67	23	1			67	23	1	67	67	1	23	1	67	23	1		67	23	1	
Elizabeth, 4th pt	89	31	10			89	31	10	89	89	10	31	10	89	31	10		89	31	10	
Robinson, 1st pt	97	32	12			97	32	12	97	97	12	32	12	97	32	12		95	31	11	
Robinson, 2d pt	97	32	12			97	32	12	97	97	12	32	12	97	32	12		95	31	11	
Moon	74	58	16			74	58	16	74	74	16	58	16	74	58	16		68	58	9	
Franklin	74	58	16			74	58	16	74	74	16	58	16	74	58	16		68	58	9	
Franklin, 1st pt	61	93	21			61	93	21	61	61	21	93	21	61	93	21		61	69	41	
Franklin, 2d pt	61	93	21			61	93	21	61	61	21	93	21	61	93	21		61	69	41	
Ross, 1st pt	53	18	4			53	18	4	53	53	4	18	4	53	18	4		53	18	4	
Ross, 2d pt	53	18	4			53	18	4	53	53	4	18	4	53	18	4		53	18	4	
Ross, 3d pt	64	93	40			64	93	40	64	64	40	93	40	64	93	40		49	99	40	
Ross, 4th pt	64	93	40			64	93	40	64	64	40	93	40	64	93	40		49	99	40	
Sewickley	130	74	14			130	74	14	130	130	14	74	14	130	74	14		130	74	14	
Upper St. Clair	80	54	4																		
North Fayette	76	47	6			76	47	6	76	76	6	47	6	76	47	6		76	47	6	
Neville	27	64	1			27	64	1	27	27	1	64	1	27	64	1		27	64	1	
Stowe, 1st pt	91	41	3			91	41	3	91	91	3	41	3	91	41	3		91	41	3	
Stowe, 2d pt	91	41	3			91	41	3	91	91	3	41	3	91	41	3		91	41	3	
Franklin	74	58	16			74	58	16	74	74	16	58	16	74	58	16		68	58	9	
Pine	104	105	15			104	105	15	104	104	15	104	104	15	104	104	15	91	118	39	
Reserve	167	87	14			167	87	14	167	167	14	87	14	167	87	14		165	53	8	
Ohio	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 1st pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 2d pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 3d pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 4th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 5th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 6th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 7th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 8th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 9th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 10th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 11th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 12th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 13th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 14th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 15th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 16th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 17th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 18th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 19th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 20th pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 21st pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 22d pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0		37	37	0	
Aleppo, 23d pt	37	37	0			37	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	37	37	0